THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
" 12	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
" 12	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
" 12	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted *in either* the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853. No. 91.

GREAT EXHIBITION, FOR FALL, 1853. The Crystal Palace has been ransacked, and many of its treasures will be laid before the public. EDWARD L. HARDING will open, on October 1st, a choice and elegant assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, all of the best make. The new and desirable style of BUSINESS COATS cannot fail to attract the tasty. The handsome style and fine quality of cloth, frock and dress Coats, most of which are made from "prize goods," will certainly please those gentlemen who desire a becoming dress article. The unusually large and beautiful assortment of *Silk Velvet Vestings*, all of which have been imported expressly for our trade, and will fill the eye with admiration. They are splendid. We have every variety of medium qualities of Coats, Pants and Vests. The stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods is the largest we have ever before had the courage to purchase. It will pay you to call and look through this department. Of under-garments, we have every quality of silk and merino, and every size. Call and examine this splendid stock, at

E. L. HARDING'S,
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Store.
Saleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 87—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Red do do
Sept. 12. EVANS & COOKE. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept, 121 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofiands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery,
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Beans and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

500 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
80 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of MR. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmacentist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines. Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. BROWN, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 88—

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we antic pate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.

Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers.
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Light Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Plush Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.

Boy's Clothing.

Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.

Hats and Caps.

Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.
☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 23d, 1853. 89—4t.
Live Giraffe, Register, Post, Star, Biblical Recorder, and Age copy four times.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will commence about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obsteries and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5. Professor's fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Sept. 23, 1853. 90—t150c.

AUBURN FOR SALE!—THE OWNER WILL offer at public Vendue at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) his Farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and formerly well known as the "Busbee Place." It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of wood land. On the premises is a very good Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are very few country houses superior to it in the county of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press, Stables, Cotton Gin House, &c., and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large apple Orchard, near the Dwelling House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oak, high and healthy. It would be a delightful residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will probably purchase, without examining the premises.
THOMAS LORING,
by WILLIAM R. POOLE, Agent.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1853. 89—ts.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.

Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA.—THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late proprietors, Messrs. FEILD & HAWTHORN, is again at his former post, and prepared to entertain his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to still maintain the previous reputation which the House has enjoyed, and trusts he will merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which it has heretofore received. It is his intention to conduct the House in a style that will place it upon an equality with the first class Hotels of the Southern country; and he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, pledging the omission of no duty on his part, to render all comfortable who may favor him with a visit.
JOHN JARRATT.
September 9th, 1853. 84—1m.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

GUANO.—PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO IN Store and for sale by STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1853. 82—

HUNSWORTH, EAKINS & CO.,
MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS AND ENGINEERS,
People's Works,
KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD call the attention of the citizens of North Carolina to the Steam Circular Saw Mills recently erected by Messrs. Hogg & Haywood in Wake County, ten miles from Raleigh. These Mills are admitted to be superior in every respect, to any Mills in the United States. The Engine is of the most modern style, and fitted with all the improvements for safety and economy; among which are McClintic's "Patent" Safety Valve; and an improved Water Gauge to prevent explosion. The Mills have many improvements on the ordinary Circular Saw Mills, which recommend them to the public. The advantages being strength, simplicity, and durability, and a rapid feed motion, which enables them to cut from 30 to 50 feet per minute, running measure, and of any width within the capacity of the saw.

We refer to DR. THOS. D. HOGG, GEN. R. W. HAYWOOD, HENRY G. BRUCE, } Raleigh.
Agent for the Southern States.
Philadelphia, September 7th, 1853. 84—3t.

McCLINTIC' PATENT SAFETY VALVE, for the prevention of Steam Boiler explosions, having been fully and fairly tested by the undersigned, is recommended to all persons using "Steam Boilers" of whatever kind, and to the public generally, as the most prompt and accurate Steam pressure indicator and alarm, now in use. State, county, or individual "rights" to manufacture or use the Valve, for sale on reasonable terms. A working "Model" will be exhibited and explained, on application to
HENRY G. BRUCE, Agent.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1853. 84—3t.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 84—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment.
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britania Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

[ANNO 1837. MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT.]

Retiring and Death of General Jackson.

The second and last term of General Jackson's presidency expired on the 3d of March, 1837. The next day, at 12, he appeared with his successor, Mr. Van Buren, on the elevated and spacious eastern portico of the capital, as one of the citizens who came to witness the inauguration of the new President, and no way distinguished from them, except by his place on the left hand of the President-elect. The day was beautiful—clear sky, balmy vernal sun, tranquil atmosphere;—and the assemblage immense. On foot, in the large area in front of the steps, orderly without troops, and closely wedged together, their faces turned to the portico—presenting to the beholders from all the eastern windows the appearance of a field paved with human faces—this vast crowd remained riveted to their places, and profoundly silent, until the ceremony of inauguration was over. It was the stillness and silence of reverence and affection, and there was no room for mistake as to whom this mute and impressive homage was rendered. For once, the rising was eclipsed by the setting sun. Though disrobed of power, and retiring to the shades of private life, it was evident that the great ex-President was the absorbing object of this intense regard. At the moment that he began to descend the broad steps of the portico to take his seat in the open carriage which was to bear him away, the deep, repressed feeling of the dense mass broke forth, acclamations and cheers bursting from the heart and filling the air—such as power never commanded, nor man in power ever received. It was the affection, gratitude and admiration of the living age, saluting for the last time a great man. It was the acclaim of posterity, breaking from the bosoms of contemporaries. It was the anticipation of futurity—unpurchasable homage to the hero-patriot who, all his life, and in all the circumstances of his life, in peace and in war, and glorious in each, had been the friend of his country, devoted to her, regardless of self. Uncovered and bowing, with a look of unaffected humility and thankfulness, he acknowledged in mute signs his deep sensibility to this affecting overflow of popular feeling. I was looking down from a side window, and felt an emotion which had never passed through me before. I had seen the inauguration of many Presidents, and their going away, and their days of state, vested with power, and surrounded by the splendors of the first magistracy of a great republic. But they all appeared to me as pageants, brief to the view, unreal to the touch, and soon to vanish. But here there seemed to be a reality—a real scene—a man and the people—he, laying down power and withdrawing through the portals of everlasting fame; they, sounding in his ears the everlasting plaudits of unborn generations. Two days after, I saw the patriot ex-President in the car which bore him to his desired seclusion—I saw him depart with a look of quiet enjoyment which bespoke the inward satisfaction of the soul at exchanging the cares of office for the repose of home. History, poetry, oratory, marble and brass will hand down the military exploits of Jackson; this work will commemorate the events of his civil administration, not less glorious than his military achievements, great as they were; and this brief notice of his last appearance at the American capitol is intended to preserve some faint memory of a scene, the grandeur of which was so impressive to the beholder, and the solace of which must have been so grateful to the heart of the departing patriot.

Eight years afterwards he died at the Hermitage, in the full possession of all his faculties, and strong to the last in the ruling passion of his soul—love of country. Public history will do justice to his public life; but a further notice is wanted of him—a notice of the domestic man—of the man at home, with his wife, his friends, his neighbors, his slaves; and this I feel some qualification for giving, from my long and varied acquaintance with him. First, his intimate and early friend—then a rude rupture—afterwards friendship and intimacy for twenty years, and until his death; in all, forty years of personal observation, in the double relation of friend and foe, and in all the walks of life, public and private, civil and military.

The first time that I saw General Jackson was at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1799—he on the Bench, a judge of the then Superior Court—and I a youth of seventeen, back in the crowd. He was then a remarkable man, and had his ascendant over all who approached him, and the effect of his high judicial station, nor of the senatorial rank which he had held and resigned, nor of military exploits, for he had not then been to war, but the effect of personal qualities—cordial and graceful manners, hospitable temper, elevation of mind, undaunted spirit, generosity and perfect integrity. In charging the jury in the impending case, he committed a slight solecism in language, which grated on my year, and lodged on my memory, without derogating in the least from the respect which he inspired, and without awakening the slightest suspicion that I was ever to be engaged in smoothing his diction. The first time I spoke with him was some few years after, at a (then) frontier town in Tennessee, when he was returning from a southern visit, which brought him through the towns and camps of some of the Indian tribes. In pulling off his over-coat I perceived on the white lining of the turning-down sleeve, a dark speck, which had life and motion. I brushed it off, and put the heel of my shoe upon it—little thinking that I was ever to brush away from him game of a very different kind. He smiled; and we began a conversation, in which he very quickly revealed a leading trait of his character—that of encouraging young men in their laudable pursuits. Getting my name and parentage, and learning my intended profession, he manifested a regard for me, said he had received hospitality at my father's house in North Carolina, gave me kind invitations to visit him, and expressed a belief that I would do well at the bar—generous words, which had the effect of promoting what they promised. Soon after he had a further opportunity to show his generous feelings. I was employed in a criminal case of great magnitude, where the oldest and ablest counsel appeared—Haywood, Grundy, Whiteside—and the trial of which General Jackson attended through concern for the fate of a friend. As junior counsel I had to precede my elders, and did my best; and, it being on the side of his feelings, he found my effort to be better than it was. He complimented me greatly, and from that time our intimacy began.

I soon after became his aid, he being a Major-General in the Tennessee militia—made so by a majority of one vote. How much often depends upon one vote!—and after that I was habitually at his house; and, as an inmate, had opportunities to know his domestic life, and at the period when it was least understood and most misrepresented. He had resigned his place on the bench of the Superior Court, as he had previously resigned his place in the Senate of the United States, and lived on a superb estate of some thousand acres, twelve miles from Nashville, then hardly known by its subsequent famous name of the Hermitage—a name chosen for its perfect accord with his feelings; for he had then actually withdrawn from the stage of public life, and from a state of feeling well known to belong to great talent when finding no theatre for its active employment. He was a careful farmer, overlooking everything himself, seeing that the fields and fences were in good order, the stock well attended, and the slaves comfortably provided for. His home was the seat of hospitality, the resort of friends and acquaintances, and of all strangers visiting the State—and the more agreeable to all from the perfect conformity of Mrs. Jackson's disposition to his own. But he needed some excitement beyond that which a farming life could afford, and found it for some years in the animating sports of the turf. He loved fine horses—racers of speed and bottom—owned several—and contested the four mile heats with the best that could be bred, or bought, or brought to the State, and for large sums. That is the nearest to gaming that I ever knew him to come. Cards and the cock-pit have been imputed to him, but most erroneously. I never saw him engaged in either. Duels were usual in that time, and he had his share of them, with their unpleasant concomitants; but they passed away with all their animosities, and he has often been seen zealously pressing the advancement of those against whom he had but lately been arrayed in deadly hostility. His temper was placable as well as irascible, and his reconciliations were cordial and sincere. Of that, my own case was a signal instance. There was a deep seated vein of piety in him, unaffectedly shewing itself in his reverence for divine worship, respect for the ministers of the Gospel, their hospitable reception in his house, and constant encouragement of all the pious tendencies of Mrs. Jackson. And when they both afterwards became members of a church, it was the natural and regular result of their early and cherished feelings. He was gentle in his house and alive to the tenderest emotions; and of this I can give an instance, greatly in contrast with his supposed character, and worth more than a long discourse in showing what that character really was. I arrived at his house one wet chilly evening in February, and came upon him in the twilight, sitting alone before the fire, a lamb and a child between his knees. He started a little, called a servant to remove the two innocents to another room, and explained to me how it was. The child, had cried because the lamb was out in the cold, and begged him to bring it in—which he had done to please the child—his adopted son, then not two years old. The ferocious man does not do that! and though Jackson had his passions and his violences, they were for men and enemies—those who stood up against him—and not for women and children, or the weak and helpless, for all whom his feelings were those of protection and support. His hospitality was active as well as cordial, embracing the worthy in every walk of life, and seeking out deserving objects to receive it, no matter how obscure. Of this I learned a characteristic instance in relation to the son of the famous Daniel Boone. The young man had come to Nashville on his father's business, to be detained some weeks, and had his lodgings at a small tavern, towards the lower part of the town. General Jackson, heard of it—sought him out—found him, took him home to remain as long as his business detained him in the country, saying, "Your father's dog should not stay in a tavern where I have a house." This was heart! and I had it from the young man himself, long after, when he was a state senator of the General Assembly of Missouri, and as such nominated me for the United States Senate at my first election in 1820—his name was Benton Boone, and so named after my father. Abhorrence of debt, public and private, dislike of banks and love of hard money—love of justice, and love of country, were ruling passions with Jackson; and of these he gave constant evidences in all the situations of his life. Of private debts he contracted none of his own, and made any sacrifices to get out of those incurred for others. Of this he gave a signal instance not long before the war of 1812—selling the improved part of his estate, with the best building of the country upon it, to pay a debt incurred in a mercantile adventure to assist a young relative, and going into log-houses in the forest part to begin a new home and farm. He was living in these rude tenements when he vanquished the British at New Orleans; and, probably, a view of their conqueror's domicile would have astonished the British officers as much as their defeat had done. He was attached to his friend, and to his country, and never believed any report to the discredit of either, until compelled by proof. He would not believe in the first reports of the surrender of General Hull, and became sad and oppressed when forced to believe it. He never gave up a friend in a doubtful case, or from policy, or calculation. He was a firm believer in the goodness of a superintending Providence, and in the eventual right, judgment and justice of the people. I have seen him at the most desperate part of his fortunes, and never saw him waver in the belief that all would come right in the end. In the time of Cromwell he would have been a puritan.

The character of his mind was that of judgment, with a rapid and almost intuitive perception, followed by instant and decisive action. It was that which made him a general and a President for the times in which he served. He had vigorous thoughts, but not the faculty of arranging them in a regular composition, either written or spoken; and in formal papers usually gave his manuscript to an aid, a friend, or a secretary, to be written over—often to the loss of vigor. But the thoughts were his own, vigorously expressed, and without effort, writing with a rapid pen, and never blotting or altering; but as Carlyle says of Cromwell, hitting the nail upon the head as he went. I have a great deal of his writing now, some on public affairs and covering several sheets of paper, and no erasures or interlineations anywhere. His conversation was like his writing, a vigorous flowing current, apparently without the trouble of thinking, and always impressive. His conclusions were rapid and immovable, when he was under strong convictions, though often yielding, on minor points, to his friends. And no man yielded quicker when he was convinced, perfectly illustrating the difference between firmness and obstinacy. Of all the Presidents who have done me the honor to listen to my opinions, there was no one to whom I spoke with more confidence when I felt myself to be in the right.

He had a load to carry all his life, resulting from a temper which refused compromises and bargains, and went for a clean victory, or a clean defeat, in every case. Hence, every step he took was a contest, and, it may be added, every contest was a victory. I have already said that he was elected a Major-General in Tennessee—an election on which so much afterwards depended—by one vote. His appointment in the United States regular army was a conquest from the administration, which had twice refused to appoint him a Brigadier, and once disbanded him as a volunteer general, and only yielded to his militia victories. His election as President was a victory over politicians—as was every leading event of his administration.

I have said that his appointment in the regular army was a victory over the administration, and it belongs to the inside views of history, and to the illustration of government mistakes, and the elucidation of individual merit surmounting obstacles, to tell how that was. Twice passed by to give preference to two others in the west, (General Harrison and General Winchester,) once disbanded, and omitted in all the lists of military nominations, how did he get at last to be appointed Major-General? It was thus: Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept organized corps of volunteers. I proposed to General Jackson to raise a corps under that act, and hold it ready for service. He did so; and with this corps, and some militia, he defeated the Creek Indians, and gained the reputation which forced his appointment in the regular army. I drew up the address which he made to his division at the time, and when I carried it to him in the evening, I found the child and the lamb between his knees. I raised a regiment myself, and made the speeches at the general musters, which helped to raise two others, assisted by a small band of friends—all feeling confident that if we could conquer the first difficulty—master the first step—and get him upon the theatre of action, he would do the rest himself. This is the way he got into the regular army, not only unselected by the wisdom of government, but rejected by it—a stone rejected by the master-builders—and worked in by an unseen hand, to become the corner-stone of the temple. The aged men of Tennessee will remember all this, and it is time that history should learn it. But to return to the private life and personal characteristics of this extraordinary man.

There was an innate, unvarying, self-acting delicacy in his intercourse with the female sex, including all womankind; and on that point my personal observation, (and my opportunities for observation were both large and various,) enables me to join in the declaration of the belief expressed by his earliest friend and most intimate associate, the late Judge Overton, of Tennessee. The Roman general won an immortality of honor by one act of continence; what praise is due to Jackson, whose whole life was continent? I repeat: if he had been born in the time of Cromwell, he would have been a puritan. Nothing could exceed his kindness and affection to Mrs. Jackson, always increasing in proportion as his elevation and culminating fortunes drew cruel attacks upon her. I knew her well, and that a more exemplary woman in all the relations of life—wife, friend neighbor, relative, mistress of slaves—never lived, and never presented a more quiet, cheerful and admirable management of her household. She had not education, but she had a heart, and a good one; and that was always leading her to do kind things in the kindest manner. She had the General's own warm heart, frank manners, and hospitable temper, and no two persons could have been better suited to each other, lived more happily together, or made a house more attractive to visitors. She had the faculty—a rare one—of retaining names and titles in a throng of visitors, addressing each one appropriately, and dispensing hospitality to all with a cordiality which enchanced its value. No bashful youth, or plain old man, whose modesty sat them down at the lower end of the table, could escape her cordial attention, any more than the titled gentlemen on her right and left. Young persons were her delight, and she always had her house well filled with them—clever young women and clever young men—all calling her, affectionately, "Aunt Rachel." I was young, then, and was one of that number. I owe it to early recollections, and to cherished convictions—in this last notice of the Hermitage—to bear this faithful testimony to the memory of its first and long mistress—the loved and honored wife of a great man. Her greatest eulogy is in the affection which he bore her living, and in the sorrow with which he mourned her dead. She died at the moment of the General's first election to the presidency, and every one that had a just petition to present, or charitable request to make, lost, in her death, the surest channel to the ear and to the heart of the President. His regard for her survived, and lived in the persons of her nearest relatives. A nephew of hers was his adopted son and heir, taking his own name, and now the respectable master of the Hermitage. Another nephew, Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., was his private secretary when President. The presidential mansion was presided over during his term by her niece, the most amiable Mrs. Donelson; and all his conduct bespoke affectionate and lasting remembrance of one he had held so dear.

New York Evening Post.

For the Standard.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Not only in the dread of standing armies, but in the differences of discipline belonging to our different Christian denominations may be traced our relationship to England. Our Episcopal Church is the Americanised Church of England, and all other Protestant denominations trace their origin to the mother country, and to this day bear the distinctive peculiarities of the parent stock, somewhat modified, it is true, but still plainly perceptible.

The Church of England restored with Charles and the gay cavaliers to its prerogatives, and bound to to the throne by hope, fear, common attachments and common enmities, forgot its moral precepts amidst the unparalelled dissipation of its adherents and in the eagerness of persecuting its detested rivals. To this day, we believe, in the American Church 'tis not forbidden for its members to indulge in the "light fantastic toe," or to digest an oyster supper with the assistance of a glass of toddy; while among others, though the toddy may be winked at, the fiddle is still the Devil's instrument—as among the Puritans, and the theatre the porch of Hell.

We do dot intend to decide between the two. It is sufficient for our purpose to point to differences, in theory, at least, noted by every observant mind between sects descended from those who made it a sin to play at chess, to drink a friend's health, and to put starch into a ruff, and that church whose adherents and defenders haunted brothels and gambling houses, and whose founder did not fear to gratify his lusts by beheading and putting away the victims of his fearful embraces. Each denomination has forsaken the extremes which marked it in the times of their mutual animosity, and have now approached, still preserving the characteristics of their origin, as near the golden Christian mean as any institution of weak man may attain.

It seems incredible that men entrusted with the high and weighty concerns of the soul—ministers of the Great Creator of innumerable worlds and boundless suns should ever have occupied the low and menial, nay, the contemptible and disgraceful position of the country clergy of the church of England; and the more incredible does it appear when we are told by Macauley that, *less than two centuries ago*, "A young levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret and ten pounds a year, and might not only perform his own professional functions, might not only be the most patient of butts and listeners, might not only be always ready in fine weather for bowls and in rainy weather for shovel-board, but might also save the expense of a gardener or of a groom. Sometimes the reverend man nailed up the apricots; sometimes he curried the coach horses; he cast up the farrier's bills; he walked ten miles with a message or parcel; he was permitted to dine with the family, but was expected to content himself with the plainest fare. He might fill himself with corned beef and carrots, but as soon as the tarts and cheese-cakes made their appearance he quitted his seat and stood aloof until he was summoned to return thanks for a repast from a part of which he had been excluded With his cure he was expected to take a wife. The wife ordinarily had been in the patron's service, and it was well if she was not suspected of standing too high in the patron's favor. A waiting woman was regarded as the most suitable helpmate for a parson. Even so late as the time of George the Second, the keenest of all observers, himself a priest, remarked that in a great household the chaplain was the resource of the lady's maid whose character had been blown upon, and who was therefore forced to give up hopes of catching the steward."

What influence a man whose personal dignity was thus trampled on could have to win men from vice, we are unable to conceive. With us in any pursuit a want of a proper degree of self-respect and personal dignity is not to be atoned for by the possession of any other qualities; and he who holds a sacred office is entirely lifted by public opinion from the degraded and debasing position above described, while the lowest class of our citizens would scorn such a position. All classes treat with reverence and respect the preacher of the gospel. Let us recollect, however, that in the latter part of the 17th century virgin purity and conjugal fidelity were made a jest throughout England, and the general standard of morality and decency was low indeed. So if that the spouse of the clerical man came to him with a taint on her name, she probably was as virtuous as her mistress—certainly no worse than those women of the court, who ruled the king, and who bestowed the places of honor and profit under the government on those lucky enough to win their favor.

Now, when it seems the fashion for Protestant heretics to return to Papacy, and the Bishop of a wealthy and highly respectable Church in our own State has journeyed to kiss humbly the toe of the Pope, I do not begrudge the labor of copying a paragraph in relation to the Church of Rome:

"During the last three centuries to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her chief object throughout christendom. Whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth, and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in increase ratio to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have under her rule been sunk in poverty, in political servitude and in intellectual torpor, whilst Protestant countries once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast a long line of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets," &c.

We have no disposition to enter into sectarian discussion. The above paragraph and the examples cited say all that is necessary should be said. We would only remark that in New York and Maryland Romanists have made and are making the reading of the Bible in our common schools a test question, and hold now as ever that Bible societies are for the propagation of evil, and any religious teachings, except through Romish priests, worthy of fine and imprisonment. The dread of the mother of the inquisition was no less than the dread of standing armies with the settlers of America. 'Twas a just and wholesome fear, inherited, and we trust forever to be preserved, by their descendants.

M. De Tocqueville, in his book on America, argues that Papacy is peculiarly adapted to Republicanism. But all history and reason tells us it is only suited to secure its own propagation and supremacy. The welfare of the Church, not of the people, is the end proposed. Means justify the end, and the Roman Hierarchy would hold the millions of her subjects in ignorance lest the enlightened intellect should question her dogmas and sully the integrity and glory of mother Rome by heresy and apostacy. How well such a policy accords with a representative government, demanding above all other things the education of the masses—demanding intelligence and free enquiry as a starving man bread and water, it needs not a moment's consideration to decide.

AU REVOIR.

PROF. MITCHELL'S REPLY. The Raleigh Standard contains a letter from Prof. Mitchell, of our State University, in reply to a communication recently published in the Mining Journal, over the signature of "G.," and which we copied into our columns last week. Next week we shall publish Prof. M.'s reply. As the Standard well remarks, be Prof. M.'s opinions right or wrong, he wields a vigorous pen, and administers a severe dose to "G." For our own part we do not pretend to understand the subject matter of dispute, (Geology,) but having published "G's" article we shall also lay that of Prof. M. before our readers, and regret that we could not do so this week.

Salisbury Banner.

STATE FAIR.

Schedule of Premiums

To be awarded at the first Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

PARTICULAR SUBJECTS AND PREMIUMS.

BRANCH I.—*Experiments.*—For each of the two best experiments, or series of experiments on any of the following subjects, a premium as follows:

1st. Effects (in profit or loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops, $10

2d. Cost and effects of sub-soil ploughing, under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil, 10

3d. Action or non-action of lime, as manure, above the falls of the tide-water rivers of North Carolina, on different soils, 10

4th. Action or non-action of gypsum, below the falls of the tide-water rivers, and on soils respectively originally rich and originally poor, and on the latter, after as well as before their being made calcareous, 10

5th. Cost and effects of bone-dust, (or phosphate of lime,) as a manure, 10

6th. How late in reference to the growth, the last tillage (by plough or cultivator) should be given to corn for its best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep, 5

7th. Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivation of corn, 10

8th. Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, 10

9th. Benefits or profit of preserving or applying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation, or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in North Carolina, 10

10th. Tide marsh mud, or swamp muck, or peaty soil (either kind to be accurately described and characterised) as manure, in compost with lime or other materials, or otherwise, 10

11th. Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility, 5

12th. Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover, 5

13th. *Tobacco.*—Culture, cost and profit of cultivation, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c., comprising at least three different experiments, 10

14th. Cultivation and comparitive feeding value of rye, 5

BRANCH II.—*Essays or written Communications.*—For each of the best five on any of the following subjects, a premium as follows:

1st. On improving and enriching poor land—whether naturally poor or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, 5

2d. On draining, 5

3d. On rotation of crops, 5

4th. On the accumulation, preparation and application of stock yard and stable manure, 10

5th. On the "green sand" or gypseous earth of lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect, 5

6th. On the properties and value of the Southern pea (or "cornfield pea") of any variety, and the culture thereof, whether for saving the peas ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat, and other grain crops, 5

7th. On the comparative profits of planting and farming, and of the two combined—improvement of land being considered, 10

BRANCH III.—*Best Farming in North Carolina*—Having reference as much as may be, to all the territory of the State. Honorary testimonials for the twelve best farms, which have been managed to the greatest benefit and profit in reference to the following great objects of cultivation: improvement of soil—fertility of production—increase of farming capital—sufficient annual profits; and general arrangement and procedure tending to best secure profitable and enduring results. Greater superiority in one or more of these requisites may compensate for deficiency in others.

BRANCH IV.—For the best product averaged to the acre, of each of the following crops raised in 1853, on a *bona fide* farm, and for an entire shift of the farm according to its usual or designed rotation, a premium of 10

1st. Best average product of Indian corn, 5

2d. " " " wheat, 5

3d. " " " clover, 5

4th. " " " tobacco, 5

5th. " " " cotton, 5

For the best average products of each of the following crops a *Diploma:*

6th. Oats.

7th. Peas, (Southern or cornfield,) either among corn or separate, in grain or in green manure.

8th. Sweet potatoes.

9th. Irish potatoes.

10th. Turneps.

11th. Carrots.

12th. Parsnips.

13th. Pumpkins.

For the largest yield on one acre of the following crops, each a premium of 5

14th. Tobacco.

15th. Corn, (not less than 100 bushels per acre.)

16th. Hay (clover or grass, not less than two tons per acre.)

17th. Wheat, (not less than 30 bushels per acre.)

For the best varieties of the following crops, to be raised and samples exhibited by the individual raising them, a premium of 5

18th. Corn.

19th. Wheat.

20th. Tobacco.

21st. Oats.

22d. Clover and grass seeds.

23d. Turneps.

24th. Parsnips.

25th. Carrots.

26th. Pumpkins.

27th. Peas.

28th. Cotton.

BRANCH V.—*Live Stock Exhibited.*

HORSES.

1st. For the best bred stallion, 10

2d. For the second best thorough bred stallion, Diploma.

3d. For the best thorough bred mare, 5

4th. For 2d " " " Diploma.

QUICK DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES.

5th. For the best stallion for quick draught, 10

6th. For second best stallion for quick draught, Diploma.

7th. For the best brood mare for quick draught, Diploma.

8th. For second best brood mare for quick draught, Diploma.

9th. For the best brood mare for the saddle, 10

10th. For second best brood mare for the saddle, Diploma.

11th. For the best pair matched horses, Diploma.

12th. For second pair best matched horses, Diploma.

13. For best saddle horse, mare or gelding, 5

14th. For the best pair draught horses, 10

15th. For best team of draught horses, not less than four, 10

16th. For the best three year old colt or filly, 5

17th. For the best two year old colt or filly, Diploma.

18th. For the best one year old colt or filly, Diploma.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

19th. For best stallion for heavy draught, 5

20th. For second best stallion for heavy draught, Diploma.

21st. For the best mare for heavy draught, 5

22d. For second best mare for heavy draught, Diploma.

MULES AND JACKS.

23d. For the best jack, 10

24th. For the second best jack, 5

25th. For the best janet, 5

26th. For the 2d best janet, Diploma.

27th. For the best pair of mules, 5

28th. For the best pair of mules raised in North Carolina, 10

CATTLE.

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords, three years old and upward.

1st. For the best bull, 10

2d. For the second best bull, 5

3d. For the third best bull, Diploma.

4th. For the best cow, 10

5th. For the second best cow, 5

6th. For the third best cow, Diploma.

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords under three years old.

7th. For the best bull between two and three years old, 10

8th. For second best bull between two and three years old, 5

9th. For the third best bull between two and three years old. Diploma.

10th. For the best bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

11th. For the second best bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

12th. For the best heifer between two and three years old, 10

13th. For the second best heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

14th. For the best heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

15th. For the second best heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

Devons and Alderneys, over three years old.

16th. For the best Devon bull three years old and upwards, 10

17th. For the second best Devon bull three years old and upwards, 5

18th. For the third best Devon bull three years old and upwards, Diploma.

19th. For the best Devon cow three years old and upwards, 10

20th. For the second best Devon cow three years old and upwards, 5

21st. For the third best Devon cow three years old and upwards, Diploma.

Alderneys same premium as Devons.

Devons and Alderneys, under three years old.

22d. For the best Devon bull between two and three years old, 5

23d. For the second best Devon bull between two and three years old, Miploma.

24th. For the third best Devon bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

25th. For the best Devon bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

26th. For the second best Devon bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

27th. For the best Devon heifer between two and three years old, 10

28th. For the second best Devon heifer between two and three years old, 5

29th. For the best Devon heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

Alderneys same premiums as Devons.

Ayrshires and Holsteins over three years old.

31st. For the best Ayrshire bull three years old and upwards, 10

32d. For the second best Ayrshire bull three years old and upwards, 5

33d. For the third best Ayrshire bull three years old and upwards, Diploma.

34th. For the best Ayrshire cow three years old and upwards, 10

35th. For the second best Ayrshire cow three years old and upwards, $ 5

36th. For third best Ayrshire cow three years old and upwards, Diploma.

Holsteins same premium as Ayrshires.

Ayrshires and Holsteins, under three years old.

37th. For the best Ayrshire bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

38th. For the second best Ayrshire bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

39th. For the third best Ayrshire bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

40th. For the best Ayrshire heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

41st. For 2d best Ayrshire heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

42d. For the best Ayrshire bull between one and two yeas old, Diploma.

43d. For the 2d best Ayrshire bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

44th. For the best Ayrshire heifer, between one and two years old, Diploma.

45th. For 2d best Ayrshire heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

Holsteins same premiums as Ayrshires.

Natives or Grades.

46th. For best bull three years old and upwards, 5

47th. For 2d best bull three years old and upwards, Diploma.

48th. For 3d best bull three years old and upwards, Diploma.

49th. For best bull between two and three years old, 5

50th. For 2d best bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

51st. For 3d best bull between two and three years old, Diploma.

52d. For best bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

53d. For 2d best bull between one and two years old, Diploma.

54th. For best cow three years old and upwards, 10

55th. For 2d best cow three years old and upwards, 5

56th. For 3d best cow three years old and upwards, Diploma.

57th. For best heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

58th. For 2d best heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

59th. For 3d best heifer between two and three years old, Diploma.

60th. For best heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

61st. For 2d best heifer between one and two years old, Diploma.

Working Oxen.

62d. For best yoke of oxen over four years old, 10

63d. For 2d best yoke of oxen over four years old, 5

64th. For best yoke of oxen under four years old, 5

65th. For 2d best yoke under four years old, Diploma.

Fat Cattle.

66th. For best pair of fat steers, 8

67th. For best fat cow, 5

68th. For best fat heifer, Diploma.

SHEEP.

Fine Wools and Middle Wools.

1st. For best buck—fine wool, 10

2d. For 2d " " 5

3d. For 3d " " Diploma.

4th. For best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool, 5

5th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool, Diploma.

6th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool, Diploma.

7th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four—fine wool, Diploma.

8th. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four—fine wool, Diploma.

9th. For best buck—middle wool, Diploma.

10th. For 2d " " Diploma.

11th. For 3d " " Diploma.

12th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four—middle wool, Diploma.

13th. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four—middle wool, 5

Natives or Mixed Blood.

14th. For best buck, 10

15th. For 2d best buck, Diploma.

16th. For third best buck, Diploma.

17th. For best pen of ewes, not less than four, 10

18th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than four, Diploma.

19th. For 3d best pen of ewes, not less than four, Diploma.

20th. For the best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four, Diploma.

21st. For the best pen of buck lambs, not less than four, Diploma.

Imported Sheep.

22d. For best imported buck of any description. 10

23d. For best imported ewe of any description, 10

24th. For 2d best imported buck of any description, 5

25th. For 2d best imported ewe of any description, Diploma.

26th. For 3d best imported buck of any description, Diploma.

27th. For 3d best imported ewe of any description, Diploma.

Swine—Large Breed.

1st. For best boar over two years old, 5

2d. For 2d best boar over two years old, Diploma.

3d. For best boar one year old, Diploma.

4th. For 2d " " " Diploma.

5th. For best boar six months and under one year, Dip.

6th. For 2d best boar six months and under one year, Dip.

7th. For best breeding sow over two years old, 5

8th. For 2d best breeding sow over two years old, Dip.

9th. For best sow, not less than six months and under 18 months old, 5

10th. For 2nd best sow, not less than 6 months and under 18 months old, Diploma.

11th. For best ½ dozen pigs, not less than two and under five months old, Diploma.

12th. For 2d best lot of pigs, not less than two and under five months old, Diploma.

The large breed includes the Chester, Berkshire, Russia, Bedford, Woburn, Grazier, Duchesss county and their grade.

Small Breed or Natives.

13th. For best boar over 2 years old, Diploma.

14th. For 2d best boar over two years old, Diploma.

15th. For best boar over one year old, Diploma.

16th. For 2d best boar over 1 year old, Diploma.

17th. For the best boar over six months old, Diploma.

18th. For 2d best boar over 6 months old, Diploma.

19th. For best breeding sow over two years old, Diploma.

20th. For 2d best breeding sow, over 2 years old, 5

21st. For best sow not less than six, nor more than 18 months old, Diploma.

22d. For 2d best sow not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, Diploma.

23d. For best lot of pigs not less than two and under five months old, Diploma.

24th. For 2d best lot of pigs, not less than two and under five months old, Diploma.

The small breed includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Chinese and their grades.

PREMIUM ANIMALS.

For each of the following a Diploma,

1st. For best bull of any breed on exhibition.

2d. For best cow of any breed on exhibition.

3d. For best stallion of any breed on exhibition.

4th. For best brood mare of any breed on exhibition.

5th. For best buck of any breed on exhibition.

6th. For best ewe of any breed on exhibition.

7th. For best boar of any breed on exhibition.

8th. For best breeding sow of any breed on exhibition.

9th. For best pen of fat hogs, not less than twenty.

10th. For best pen of fat hogs not less than ten.

11th. For best pen of fat hogs not less than five.

POULTRY—CHICKENS.

A Diploma for each of the best pair of the following:

1st. White Shanghaes.

2d. Cochin China.

3d. Red Shanghaes.

4th. Yellow Shanghaes.

5th. Imperial China.

6th. White Dorkings.

7th. Red Chittagong.

8th. Gray " "

9th. Black Poland.

10th. White Poland.

11th. Silver Pheasant.

12th. Golden Pheasant.

13th. Spangled Hamburg.

14th. White or Red Game.

15th. Brama Pootra.

16th. North Carolina Game.

17th. Black Spanish.

18th. Indian Mountain.

19th. Wild Indian Game.

20th. Sumatra Game.

21st. Ostrich.

22d. Bolton Greys.

23d. Sea Bright Bantams.

24th. Java Bantams.

25th. Great Malay.

26th. Jersey Blues.

27th. Common Dorkings.

28th. Any other breed.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, &c.

29th. Common Geese.

30th. Wild Geese.

31st. China Geese.

32d. White Poland Ducks.

33d. Muscovy Ducks.

34th. Common Ducks.

35th. Wild Turkeys.

36th. For the greatest variety of poultry.

BRANCH VI.—*Agricultural Implements.*

CLASS NO. 1.

Ploughs, Cultivators, and Rollers.

1st. For best single horse plough, 5

2d. For best shovel plough, Diploma.

3d. For best cultivator, 5

4th. For best harrow, 5

5th. For best subsoil plough, 5

6th. For best gang plough, 5

7th. For best hillside plough, Diploma.

8th. For best corn planter, 5

9th. For best roller, Diploma.

CLASS NO. 2.

Drills and Broad-casting Machines, Wheat or Grass Rakes by horse power, Cradles, Carts, Wagons, Wagon Gear, Cart Gear, Ox Yokes, &c.

1st. For best broadcasting and drilling machine for sowing grass or grass seed, 5

2d. For best broadcasting machine for sowing guano, 10

3d. For best broadcasting-machine for sowing lime, 10

4th. For best corn planter or drill for depositing the seed at regular distances, 5

5th. For the best wheat drill, 10

6th. For best horse rake, Diploma.

7th. For the best sett of wagon harness, Diploma.

8th. For the best ox yoke, Diploma.

9th. For best grain cradle, 5

10th. For best frame or body for hauling wheat in the sheaf, hay or straw, Diploma.

11th. For the best ox cart with body for hauling corn in the shucks, Diploma.

12th. For best ox cart with body for hauling wheat sheaf, hay or straw, Diploma.

13th. For best horse cart, Diploma.

14th. For best set of cart gear, Diploma.

CLASS NO. 3.

1st. For best sweep horse power, 5

2d. For 2d best sweep-horse power, 5

3d. For best railway horse power, Diploma.

4th. For best threshing machine without separating and cleaning apparatus, 10

5th. For best machine for threshing, separating and cleaning grain at one operation. 10

6th. For best separator or straw carrier, 5

CLASS NO. 4.

1st. For best hay and straw cutter for horse power, 5

2d. For best hay and straw cutter for hand power. 5

3d. For best corn sheller for horse power, 5

4th. For best grist mill for horse-power, 5

5th. For best grist mill for hand power, Diploma.

6th. For best saw mill for farm use for horse-power, 10

7th. For best corn and cob crusher, Diploma.

CLASS NO. 5.

1st. For best fanning mill, 5

2d. For best churn, 5

3d. For best hay fork, Diploma.

4th. For best dung fork and hoe, Diploma.

5th. For best brier blade, Diploma.

6th. For best stump machine, Diploma.

7th. For best scoop or scraper, 10

8th. For best hay press, Diploma.

AGRICULTURAL STEAM ENGINE,

1st. For the best steam (portable) applicable to agricultural purposes generally, as a substitute for horse-power, 25

2d. For the most extensive and valuable collection of useful machines and implements exhibited and made at any factory, whether including subjects for other premiums or not, a premium of, 10

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st. For the best two horse plow, as shown by work actually performed, and the test of the dynamometer, 5

2d. For the best 3 or 4 horse plough, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer, 5

3d. For the best ploughman with horses, 5

4th. For 2d best ploughman with horses, Diploma.

5th. For the best ploughman with mules or steers, 5

6th. For 2d best ploughman with steers, Diploma.

WHEAT REAPER AND MOWER.

For the best wheat reaper and mower, to be tested in such manner and at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate, a premium of 15

HARNESS.

1st. For the best wagon harness,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1853.

THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

The Editor of this paper called upon us some weeks *since*, to copy some remarks of his in relation to the World's Temperance Convention, which we did; and we followed this up with a statement in our issue of the 14th instant, bottomed upon facts gathered from New York papers, of the character of this Convention. We distinctly stated, at the time, that we had seen no account of the final proceedings; but we showed that Snodgrass, the Maryland Freesoiler, and Wendell Phillips, the notorious Boston Abolitionists, had been ruling spirits in that body up to the latest dates. In our paper of the 17th, however, we copied an article from the Washington Star stating that the Convention had "finally purged itself of these disorderly spirits," and had proceeded to the despatch of business. Yet the Editor of the Age, in his issue of th 21st, imputes to us a disposition to do injustice to the Convention, and charges "gross misrepresentations" and falsehoods upon us, and this too with our paper of the 17th before him, containing the final statement just referred to. He also calls upon us, in the same article, to copy a statement on the subject from the New York Times, which, as a matter of course, under the circumstances, we declined to do. Experience had taught us that we might crowd our paper with extracts at the request of this Editor, and that, instead of doing us the justice to admit that we were disposed to represent the matter fairly, he would make it the occasion for renewed attacks upon our course and our motives.

The Age says "we are not the apologists or defenders of the proceedings of that Convention," and yet in the next breath the Editor calls upon the Greensborough Patriot and the Standard to do justice to the "patriotic gentlemen composing this Convention"! The truth is, these "*patriotic* gentlemeh," with a few honorable exceptions, were English Abolitionists and Northern Freesoilers; and no one has had better opportunities to gather this fact from the papers than the Editor of the Age.

The Spirit of the Age, if we are not much mistaken, was opposed, twelve months ago, to the Maine liquor law or to any prohibitory law, and relied on moral suasion for pushing forward the temperance reform. Is not this so? We call, then, upon the Editor for a few extracts from his own files for the purpose of vindicating his own *consistency* in this matter. But the Editor goes now for the strong arm of the law, though he substantially admits, in his issue of the 21st, that our present laws on the subject, mild as they are, are not enforced. Hear what he says:

"Warrenton and Warren County, are not the only sufferers by this evil. Raleigh, Wake County, and every Town and County in the State, suffer the same lawless proceedings. It seems to be impossible to reach these characters. We have them here who have no licenses, but their back rooms are constantly filled with negroes drinking, and yet they pass unmolested—officers and people making no effort to bring them to punishment! These things ought not to exist; and if the Press of the State would take the same bold stand the Warrenton News has done, we would soon see the evil remedied. As faithful guardians of the peace and safety of the State, it is their duty to expose these things, and aid in their suppression and removal. If the Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen of our Towns and our Counties were faithful to their oaths, we should not see such flagrant violations of law, in broad day light, as well as at night, pass unnoticed. The evil should be looked to at once, and not wait till insurrection and bloodshed start us from our insecure apathy."

Here is a precious confession for one occupying the position which this Editor does. We have had, for some time past, a prohibitory law in this City—that is, the Commissioners—Mr. Gorman being one of them—have refused licenses to retailers. *The result of this policy is given above by Mr. Gorman himself.* He admits that the law is violated—that "back rooms" of unlicensed houses are "constantly filled with negroes drinking"—and that it "seems to be impossible to reach these characters" who are thus corrupting our slave population and vending liquor generally without license from the town authorities. It "*seems* to be impossible"! Why, what is Mr. Gorman doing? Where is his temperance Board of Commissioners? Is this the upshot of their boasted reforms? Why are the laws thus violated and trampled under foot? Mr. Gorman talks about "Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen," and their oaths of office—where is *his* oath of office as a City Commissioner? Such men as John Kane are refused license—vengeance is wreaked upon *them*, while others, who are less scrupulous than they, continue to sell and make profits, in the face of the Commissioners and in defiance of the law. We have here a miniature picture of what the State would be in case the prohibitory law contended for by the Age should be enacted.

Look, too, to the State of Maine. We have the testimony of unprejudiced men and newspapers to the fact that the Maine liquor law, instead of suppressing the evil of intemperance, has actually added to it. Ardent spirits have been banished from the retailing houses and the old habit of side-board drinking has been restored—for the Maine law, be it remembered, does not prohibit the citizen from keeping "the ardent" in his own house. The hotels and public houses, it is also stated, still furnish the article at their tables, and charge for it, not specifically, it is true, but really in their bills. These are the facts as given by John Neal, Esq.—by the Boston Transcript, the New York Express, and other papers published in Maine. The Editor of the Age, as an offset to this state of facts, publishes a letter which he has received from the Mayor of Portland; but this letter, though evidently from the pen of one favorable to the law, does not sustain the Editor in his position. The Mayor says his "*impression*" is that the quantity of liquor consumed is "very much less than formerly," though "there is, undoubtedly, *much drinking in private.*" The Mayor adds, "the temperance cause is onward, and will yet triumph; *whether it is to be accomplished by legal measures is yet to be determined; but I think it will be necessary to use both legal and moral suasion.*"

The Editor of the Age defines his position in his last paper, under the head of "our politics—our principles." He says he is for a prohibitory law, but that he is opposed to the "formation of a party or association under the temperance banner, to control the party politics of the State or country." These *professions* sound very well, but we leave it to the public to observe the *practice* and judge for themselves. We know the Maine liquor law has been made an issue in most if not all the Northern States; we know that Horace Greely has recently professed to abandon Whiggery with the view of planting himself more fully on the Maine law platform, and that Horace is not less a Whig now than he has been heretofore; we know that, in every case, interference in politics through the agency of this question, has been uniformly preceded by declarations similar to those put forth by Mr. Gorman. We have deemed it our duty to keep our readers fully informed on these points, and we shall continue to do so, whatever it may please the Editor of the Age to say of us in his *professedly* temperance sheet.

We take this occasion to say that no one deplores more than we do the evils resulting from the immoderate use of ardent spirits, and no one would go further, by the use of just and proper means, to remedy these evils. We believe the surest and best way to make men sober is to reason with them—to assist them when in distress—to encourage and support them in their efforts to reform and to better their condition, and to set them a good example not merely of sobriety, but of benevolence, toleration and charity. We believe the principle of love is stronger than that of fear—that kindly treatment will effect much more for the poor inebriate than abuse and harsh denunciation; and that, in a word, if men are *determined* to use ardent spirits to excess, no law, in a country like this, can prevent them from so doing. This, we undertake to say, is the position occupied by the Editor of the Age twelve months ago; but, as he has changed in this respect and now goes for a prohibitory law, he must excuse us if we decline to put much faith in his present professions as given in his paper of the 28th instant. Indeed, it is to be regretted that the Editor of that paper should pursue a course calculated to injure the very cause he espouses. If he had remained true to his original pledges—if he had relied on moral suasion, and had shown himself temperate in his expressions, as he professes to be in his habits, and if he had kept out of the political arena, the cause of temperance would have grown and flourished in his hands, and he would, in this way, have entitled himself to general respect and to the thanks of all good men as the advocate and champion of an important moral reformation.

We take occasion also to say, that the reformed drunkard has our respect and our sympathies. We wish him well, and would do nothing to tempt him, or to embarrass him, in his efforts to escape from the evil which aforetime degraded and threatened to destroy him, both soul and body; but it does strike us—and we trust we shall be pardoned for saying it—that if *we* were a reformed inebriate, and owed our reformation to the example and encouragement kindly afforded us by sober men, we should at least not be forward and impertinent in lecturing and denouncing those who had been sober all their lives. But this is, perhaps, only a matter of taste, and we shall not dwell upon it.

The Editor of the Age intimates that we publish articles against but never in favor of temperance. This is not true, and we appeal to our readers to bear us out in the assertion. The Age also charges that we are desirous of becoming the organ of "wine-bibbing and liquor-drinking men." This is in keeping with the uncharitable course of most of the Maine law men. If one thinks proper to disagree with them, he is forthwith denounced as either a "rummy" or the friend of drunkards and "wine-bibbers." This has no effect on us; and we are equally unmoved by the imputation to us, by the Age, of "disingenuous" conduct or "unworthy motives." The Editor is evidently roused—he is "spirited" on the occasion, though we will do him the justice to say that we believe he does not imbibe "spirits" of any sort. We have not sought this controversy. It has been forced upon us by the Age; and though we are rather reluctant to continue it, still it may be our duty to do so until certain "Scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites" are thoroughly exposed.

THE STATE FAIR.

We have been requested by a Correspondent, who takes a deep interest in the State Fair, to call the attention of the City Commissioners to the propriety of repairing Hargett Street which leads to the Fair Grounds. He suggests, by way of economy, the use of a plough and road scraper; and says one good horse and suitable plough will raise more earth than ten men with grubbing-hoe or pick, and the road-scraper will be equally effective. We take it for granted the Commissioners will direct the matter to be duly attended to.

We continue to hear of preparations in various parts of the State to attend the Fair. We sincerely trust these preparations will go on and become general.

We learn from Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, that William R. Palmer, of this State, has written to him that he expects to exhibit a threshing machine, which, if we may judge of it from the description given, will excite general attention. This machine, it is stated, will thresh the wheat, remove the straw, fan the wheat, and then measure it accurately ready for the bags. It will also rub out all the smut. The proprietor is anxious that the very smuttiest article of wheat shall be provided, so that the farmers may see for themselves the nature and value of the machine in this respect. It will also thresh oats, rye, timothy, clover, etc.

A wheat-reaper is also expected from Illinois, and straw-cutters and cotton-gins from Georgia.

"FALLING TO PIECES."

Some of the Whig presses are very much edified about this time by the prospect, as *they* see it, that the Democratic party will "fall to pieces." We are not surprised that they should cherish such a hope, as they have heretofore prospered and risen to power only by Democratic divisions.

But this hope is a most delusive one. The Democratic party, here and elsewhere, will stand and it will stand together. Democrats who agree on leading and vital principles, will not separate or play into the hands of the Whigs merely because they happen to differ slightly with each in tactics or in opinion.

The last "fall" of the Democratic party, as a cotemporary well observes, was on the heads of the Whigs—"since which very little has been known of that facetious congregation of black and white spirits; when it "falls" upon them again the catastrophe will be final."

☞ The amount in the Treasury of the general government subject to draft on the 23d instant, was twenty-seven millions five hundred and three thousand and ninety dollars. The amount of government stock redeemed during the week ending the 24th, was a little less than three hundred thousand dollars.

The French Mission. The Richmond Enquirer says the post of Minister to Fronce has certainly been tendered to Judge John Y. Mason, of Virginia. We concur with the Enquirer that the "appointment will give universal satisfaction." We trust Judge Mason will accept.

☞ The "American Magician," Everett, performed last night to a crowded assemblage. The exhibition was, in every respect, superior. He will exhibit again to-night. Go and see him, and take the children along with you.

☞ Mr. Porter, the enterprising Boot and Shoe dealer, Fayetteville St., Peace's Block, has just returned from the North with a large and select assortment in his line. Give him a call.

☞ The Virginia State Fair will commence the 1st of November next.

THE NAVY.

We concur with one of the Correspondents of the Richmond Enquirer that the size and condition of our navy is not in proportion to the wants of the country or its rank among the nations. We trust that this much-neglected arm of the service may receive the patient attention of the next Congress. The treasury is now full to overflowing, and we can conceive of no object to which four or five millions could be more properly or advantageously applied. The Enquirer's Correspondent says:

"The introduction of steam into naval affairs will probably change the whole character of future maritime conflicts. In this, we are literally behind the age. Even Austria and Spain, by no means naval powers of rank, have more steamships of war than we, and at least half of the half dozen of those we have, are unfit for service. This fact has lately been revealed, to our mortification, in not being able to furnish a steamer to convey our Minister to China, and in the difficulty in finding one for our small squadron, unequal in case of need, for the Fishery grounds. The mail steamships are pronounced by naval men to be totally unfit for war purposes, except as dispatch vessels.

In declaring our policy to allow no European power to meddle with the affairs of this continent, the size of our navy, by which it can alone be enforced, is not such as to entitle the declaration to the respect of other nations. And in our endeavors to keep aloof from the entanglements of European politics, we can have, without a larger naval force, no surety for success, but the good will of foreign powers. In both cases, our weakness but invites interference, whilst more strength would guarantee a total interruption from abroad, success in our policy and peace.

The duties belonging to our citizens, in guaranteeing to them their right of protection when abroad, whether in commercial or other relations, cannot be performed without a larger naval force. And in case of war with both or either of the naval powers, our navy and commerce would be both swept from the oceans, and our possessions on the Pacific would be jeoparded.

The garments of a child of ten years of age illy suit the man of full growth, and so the naval power of thirty years' age is unfitted to us as we are now. In the struggle and rivalry for the commerce of the world, it is necessary to success that every American citizen should not only be assured in words, but feel in fact, the protection of his country, and that other nations should realize it too.

In view of these things, I am happy to inform you that the Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress earnestly an increase of the Navy. Mr. Dobbin is thoroughly impressed with the condition of the Navy and its relations, and has brought to bear to the task of its improvement an energy, capacity and comprehensiveness fully equal to it. Much has been done towards bettering things as they were, but without the co-operation of Congress, from which the country demands action in these matters, nothing of magnitude can be accomplished. Many difficulties have imped the well-being and progress of the Navy. Differences of opinion among its officers and the prejudices of those not well informed, and not of very broad views, have done it no good; but these things can be overcome. The selection of Mr. Dobbin by the President for the second post in his Cabinet seems to be particularly opportune, and many obstacles in the way of naval improvement are expected to be removed, and much is anticipated to be done from what has been already accomplished. It is to be hoped that Congress will be prompt and liberal in furthering the views of Mr. Dobbin and the country by increasing the Navy, especially in the arm of war steamers."

Maine. The Augusta Age of the 22d instant, gives returns for Governor for the whole State, except sixteen plantations, with the following result: Pillsbury, regular Democrat, 36,127—Crosby, Whig, 27,259—Morrill, Maine law Democrat, 11,012—Holmes, Freesoil, 9,039. No choice of Governor by the people. There is a dispute among the Maine papers as to the complexion of the Senate, but the House will be composed of 65 Whigs, 58 regular Democrats, 18 Morrill or Maine law Democrats, and 9 Freesoilers. The Whigs, it will be seen, held together, but the Democrats divided and lost under the influence of the Maine liquor law issue.

Factory Labor in Rhode Island. The recent passage of an act by the Rhode Island Legislature, making ten hours a legal day's work, is creating considerable disturbance among the manufacturing villages of that State. Upon the day on which the law went into operation many of the factories closed, the proprietors not being willing to have the law obeyed. A convention of manufacturers has since been held at Providence, and it was decided by them that the operatives should bargain to labor nine hours on Saturdays, and twelve hours during the other working days of the week, or they would not give them employment. *State of Maine.*

The Savannah Georgian pertinently asks—"What is the difference, in this case, between voluntary and involuntary servitude?"

New Orleans. The fever is rapidly disappearing from New Orleans. Business is beginning to revive and every thing wears a more cheerful aspect. It is not, however, considered prudent for unacclimated persons or strangers to visit the city until frost shall have appeared, which will be about the 15th October.

Yellow Fever in Texas. The yellow fever was making terrible ravages at Galveston and other places, at the latest dates. Within a few days over one hundred well known citizens and several eminent physicians had fallen victims to the dreadful scourge. They died after a few hours' sickness.

Maj. Caldwell. The Charlotte Whig says Maj. Green W. Caldwell recently sold a copper and gold mine to a Nothern Company for $45,000. The place sold was the residence of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, near Charlotte.

☞ Col. John W. Cameron, formerly of the Wadesborough Argus, proposes early in the coming year to start a new weekly paper at Fayetteville, to be called the "Fayetteville Journal." Col. C. is a good fellow, but an *awful* Whig.

☞ A Convention of Presidents of Railway Companies is to held in New York some time during the present month, October. The object is to devise ways and means to prevent Railroad accidents, and to improve the service generally.

Vermont. The Vermont State Journal sums up the different parties in the ensuing Legislature as follows: Senate—Whigs 16, Democrats 11, Freesoil 1; House—Whigs 95, Democrats 82, Freesoil 37. The whole number of members being 214, 108 is a majority. The Whigs are thirteen short of that number, and the Democrats twenty-six.

Harper for October has been received. This is an excellent number. The publishers give notice that the eighth volume will commence with a circulation of one hundred and thirty-five thousand copies.

☞ Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, recently sold at auction, was purchased by his son, James B. Clay, at $140 per acre. The tract contains 337 acres.

The Rumored Protest. The Washington Star says the rumored protest by England, France, and Russia in the Kosta case has no existence in fact. As we expected.

Andrew Jackson. We copy to-day, from the New York Evening Post, another chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming work, devoted to Gen. Jackson. This chapter will richly repay perusal.

THE LATE GENERAL McKAY.

"Fiat justicia, ruat coelum."

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I have seen, in the New York Express of Saturday morning, the 17th inst., a short telegraphic despatch announcing the death of the Hon. James J. McKay, of North Carolina, to which are appended a few remarks by the editor, touching the character of the deceased, of a kind too unjust and incorrect to remain unnoticed.

The editor of the Express knows nothing of the man whose biography he has given us in ten lines; and when he knew nothing, he should have said nothing. He has announced the death of Gen. McKay, of North Carolina, who, he says, "as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, often came in contact with the merchants and manufacturers of this city, and is well known to many of them!" I wager the gentleman that no merchant or manufacturer of this or any other city ever knew a General McRay, of North Carolina, or anywhere else, who was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Gen. McKay, of North Carolina, once chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was indeed an honest and upright man. Living within three miles of him for the last six years, and often in his company, I knew him well; and when it is said of him that "he was a man of limited means and limited ability, and was, therefore, often an instrument in the hands of more capable men," I feel it to be my duty, as a citizen of North Carolina, to vindicate his character from this foul charge, and to stamp the article in question as a gross misrepresentation, growing out of the ignorance of its author.

Instead of being a man of limited means, his estate is large, and cannot fall far short of $400,000 in value. But, had he been as poor as the poorest of the thousands who daily walk the streets of your proud city, nor money, nor the love of it, nor reward, nor the hope of it, could ever have swayed him from the honesty of his purposes or the correct discharge of those duties which he was called to perform.

In moral firmness Gen. McKay was like Andrew Jackson; and to say of him that he was so weak as to yield to the opinion of others for the pecuniary advantages it might afford him is to reflect dishonesty upon the people whose distinguished representative for more than twenty years he was in the Congress of the Union. A man of sound, clear head, excellent judgment, and extensive information, his opinion, while in Congress, was of great weight; while, on account of his strict integrity and distinguished financiering abiliy, he was justly considered the segis of the treasury.

I will not attempt to write a biograghy of the man. Other and abler men will do justice to his character. Meantime, let the Express correct its record and apply to its father confessor for absolution from the pain and penalties of truth transgressed.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

New York, Howard House, Sept. 19, 1853.

From the Minutes of the County Court of New Hanover.

Saturday, Sept. 17, 1853.

A meeting of the members of the Wilmington Bar was held on Saturday, the 17th of September, 1853, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., Robert Strange, Thomas C. Miller, Maugre London, and David Reid, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the regret of the members of the Bar, upon hearing of the death of the Hon. James J. McKay, who died suddenly, at Goldsborough, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Strange, from the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

This meeting of the members of the Wilmington Bar, has heard with deep regret, of the sudden and melancholy death of Hon. James J. Mckay, of Bladen county. Gen. McKay for many years was a leading practitioner in the Courts of this Circuit, and since he retired from the Bar, has been greatly distinguished in the councils of the nation. The force of his intellect won for him for this high position, and strict adherence to his principles, and great regard for the honor and safety of his country, combined with almost unparalelled integrity, as a public man, secured to him a national reputation, of which North Carolina may justly be proud.

While the death of Gen. McKay is a loss to the whole country, yet we with whom he has been more immediately associated, cannot withhold this slight tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore—

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. James J. McKay, North Carolina has been deprived of one of her most distinguished citizens, and the whole nation of one whose faithful adherence to the Constitution of his country, and whose great ability and honesty of purpose, have won the admiration of men of all parties.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Court now in session, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes.

Resolved, That the papers of this Congressional District are hereby respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

At a meeting of the County Court of New Hanover on Saturday, the 17th of September, 1853, H. L. Holmes, Esq., announced to the Court the melancholy event of the death of Gen. McKay, paid a just tribute to the memory of the deceased, and presented the proceedings to the members of the Bar.

Col. James T. Miller, Chairman of the Court, responded in behalf of the Court, cordially acquiesced in the wish expressed by the members of the Bar, and directed their proceedings to be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

Thereupon, the Court immediately adjourned.

The Fair, The Fair. We are gratified to learn that ample preparations aae being made for the Fair at Raleigh, and also that a large number of stocks, crops, and implements, have been reported to the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements. There is quite a spirit of rivalry being aroused in several Counties, each wishing to be well represented on that occasion. Wayne, we understand, will be well represented in stocks, mechanism, and the household arts. Our enterprising farmers, Messrs. Collier and Everett, have, we learn, several specimens of cattle to send up.

The People of Raleigh and Wake County have displayed great liberality in their expenditures for this exhibition, and we hope to see an overwhelming crowd from every section of ours, as well as from other States, at Raleigh on the 18th of October.

Golds. Rep. & Pat.

Mr. Everett's Letter to Sir John Russell. The Philadelphia Ledger dcscribes this paper to be "a scholar-like epilogue to the writer's diplomatic career, in the nature of a grand *finale* to an epic:"

"Mr. Everett, being now a member of the U. S. Senate, cannot plead want of opportunity to answer his British antagonist in some public and official form, and his letter, therefore, must be ascribed to that literary impatience, which, in times gone by, made his "Alarich" the Visi-Goth for a second time the scourge of the civilized world. But Mr. Everett succeeded in prose much better than in poetry, and we are bound to admit that his letter, apart from the question of propriety of publishing it at this juncture, is a masterly performance both as regards style and substance."

St. Louis Annual Conference. The St. Louis Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church South, met on Wednesday, the 14th inst., in the Centenary Church of St. Louis. Bishop Andrew, presided. The St. Louis Intelligencer, speaking of it says: "Our citizens, with their customary hospitality, have opened their houses to the accommodation and entertainment of their clerical brethren, with a zeal not to be surpassed in any other city of the Union."

Our Charge to Ecuador. Philo. White, esq., the newly-appointed charge d'affairs of the United States to the republic of Ecuador, (says the Journal of Commerce of the 24th,) is now in this city, on his way to Guyaquil. He, however, will not take his departure from this port until some time next month. He is stopping at the Irving House.

Provisions for the English Market. It is stated that Messrs. E. Webb, Maxcy & Co., merchants of Louisville, in behalf of Teeters, Maxcy & Co., pork packers, have closed a contract to slaughter and pack some 10,000 or 12,000 hogs, chiefly for English market.

"A small Mistake." The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 31st. under the above heading says: "Ex-President Lamar, instead of being dead, as reported, was only married."

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Nearly two Millions of Gold Come—A Million More on the Way—Largely Increased Production—More Strikes—Emigrants Arriving—Politics—Opposition to Gov. Bigler, &c.

New York, Sept. 25. The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, bringing San Francisco dates of Sept. 1, $1,350,000 in gold on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of passengers. She connected with the Brother Jonathan from San Francisco, which brought down 700 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold on freight.

The steamer Cortes arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 28, with the passengers who left New York in the Northern Light on Aug. 5th. All were well.

The mines were generally doing well.

Emigrants from China and across the plains were arriving in great numbers.

A large shipment of quicksilver had been made to China.

The excess of shipments of gold for the past eight months of 1853, over the same months of 1852, is nearly $10,250,000.

Strikes among the laborers continue, and were generally successful. Bricklayers had struck for $12 and hod carriers for $6 per day, and had been successful.

Politics were waxing warm, and several prominent democrats were canvassing the State in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Bigler. Dr. H. M. Gray had been nominated for Mayor of San Francisco by the whigs, and Capt. E. J. Harrison, agent of the Nicaragua steamship company, by the democrats.

The taxable property of the city had been assessed at $29,000,000.

Nearly one-half of the town of Sonora had been destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in Barnum's Hotel, and swept down the whole north part of Maine street. The business part of the city escaped. Loss $40,000.

The town of Kelsey's Diggins, in El Dorado county, was burnt down on the night of the 25th ult. Loss $40,000.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

Result of the Race—Virginia Badly Beaten—Judge Mason certainly going to France.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1853.

Gentlemen: The day has arrived—the hour has come and gone, and the long-talked of match race, $10,000 a side, between the Virginia horse, Red-Eye, and the South Carolina mare, Nina, has been won by the South Carolinian. The purse was taken in two easy heats—the first as follows: 1st heat, 3 min. 54¼ sec.; 2d heat, 3 min. 48 sec.—time of the two heats, 7 min. 42¼ sec. There was much excitement on the occasion. Visitors from all parts of this State, and many from other States, were present to witness the trial of speed between the two racers. As was to be expected, a large amount of money changed hands on the occasion. I have heard it said that there are few persons in this city, in the habit of betting, but they risked more or less on this race. The South Carolina backers, of course, are in the highest spirits—they are in ecstacies. The mare was certainly the swiftest, and it is said only lost in the previous race on account of unskilfullness on the part of the rider. It is not yet known whether the Red-Eye's backers will put him up for another match.

The races will be kept up at Fairfield two days longer. On Wednesday (to-morrow) there will be a plate race free for all ages—two mule heats; plate worth $200—entrance $10.

On Thursday we are to have another race for a purse of $100—free for all ages; entrance $5.

Next week (Thursday) the regular fall Races over the Fairfield Course, will commence, and much sport is again anticipated.

The week after (Thursday the 11th October) the regular fall races over the Broad Rock Course (3 miles from this city) will take place. On the 3d day Red Eye will again run. For the Jockey Course Purse, four mile heats, $600 with an inside stake of $550. Lawson has been entered as his competitor.

So you will see from the foregoing "programme" that the sportsmen of the Turf will have a feast.

P. S. The rumor gains credance that Judge Mason has been tendered the appointment of Minister to France. He is now fast recovering from his recent severe indisposition, which was produced by exposure and over exertion some two weeks since, in his efforts to save his property, while his residence was on fire.

The weather at present is charming; and the sport to-day was excellent.

Yours, &c., ALPHA.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

New York, Sept. 26. An immense and enthusiastic gathering of the Hard Shell Democrats was held in the Park this evening to ratify their State ticket. Just as James T. Brady rose to speak the platform containing the speakers, reporters, and some three hundred men and boys, fell to the ground with a crash, breaking the legs of two men, and slightly injuring others. The meeting was reorganized at the steps of the City Hall, and Mr. Brady resumed his discourse.

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 27—1 p. m. Flour duller. Sales 7,000 bbls. State brand at $6 25 a $6 37, Southern, $6 50 a $6 62. Wheat—20,000 bushels sold—Southern white, $1 40; red, $1 32. Corn—15,000 bushels sold; white, 81c., yellow, 84c. Stocks dull and declining. Cotton unchanged.

Arrival of Secretary Guthrie—Increase of the Yellow Fever—The Markets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1 p. m. Secretary Guthrie arrived here this morning from New York.

There were eight cases of yellow fever here yesterday. Several more to-day. The papers are silent on the subject, for fear of injuring trade; but the disease is worse than supposed.

Flour is selling at $6 12½. Wheat firm and advancing. Corn has an upward tendency.

Guano Coming. The Baltimore American says: "Those who are waiting so anxiously for a supply of guano will be gratified to learn that several vessels may be daily expected. The barque N. D. Bassett, 97 days from Callao, which arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, with guano, reports that on the 15th of June, she was in company with ship Carthage, for Hampton Roads, with guano, and that the ships Alesto and Harkaway, barques Rocket, Tangier, J. J. Cobb, Ellen A. Parsons, Croton and Royal Saxton, sailed for Hampton Roads about the 15th June, all loaded with guano. The Croton has, however, been wrecked, and the Harkaway was deserted at sea, but has been picked up by the steamer Southerner, and may be daily expected at Norfolk, where she was to be taken by the crew put in charge of her."

The Charleston Courier announces the arrival of the Harkaway off the Bar, on Friday afternoon, in company with the steamship Southerner. The Harkaway has a full cargo of guano, and everything about the ship appears to be in good condition. The water in the hold has been reduced to eighteen inches, at which point the pumps suck. The agent of this N. Y. and Charleston line of steamships, had taken prompt and efficient steps to have the ship and cargo brought safely into port, having sent a schooner with fourteen hands provided with bags, shovels and every necessary material to lighten the ship. The Courier congratulates its young townsman, Captain Ewan of the Southerner, and all concerned, on their good fortune in having the ship Harkaway safe off the port of Charleston, and trusts that their prize may prove as lucrative to them as they may desire.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to his religious opponent, "I say, sir, to what sect do you think I belong?"

"Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other; "but to judge from your make, size and appearance, I should say you belonged to a class called the *insect*."

Electric Phenomena. The Telegraph is not yet over the whole world, yet the news runs from pole to pole.

The race run by time on the "course of human events," has been fairly won by the telegraph.

An old maid is an odd boot—of no use without a fellow.

To cure poverty—sit down and growl about it.

What relation is the door-mat to the scraper—a *step-further*.

"Is them fellers alive now?" said an urchin to his teacher.

"What fellers do you mean, my dear?"

"Why, Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by Duncan M. Sinclair, Esq., Thomas D. Williams, Esq., of Calais, Maine, to Mrs. Martha H. Alston, of Moore county, N. C.

At Rocky Knoll, Granville county, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Josiah Crudup, Mr. Joseph G. Wagstaff to Mary N. Blacknall, all of Granville County, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence in Chatham, on the 19th September, of bilious congestive fever, James Taylor, Esq.,—a useful and highly respectable citizen—in the 54th year of his age.

In Johnston county, N. C., near Elevation, Sept. 13th, Miss Mary Ann Woodall in her 28th year. She had been afflicted with bad health for the last 8 years. She was much esteemed and her death has caused a gloom on her friends.

What sorrowful sounds do I hear
Move slowly along in the gale;
How solemn they fall on my ear,
As softly they pass through the vale.

Sweet Corydon's notes are all o'er,
Now lonely she sleeps in the clay;
Her cheeks bloom with roses no more,
Since death call'd her spirit away. [Cor.

Christian Sun please copy.

JUST INAUGURATED.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, having just completed their new and splendid Store and fitted it up in a magnificent style invite the early inspection of the public. They have spared no expense to make it in point of size, arrangement and taste, a model establishment, and confidently challenge the admiration of all who pay them a visit.

They earnestly hope that the pains they have thus taken to please and gratify their friends and the public, will be generally appreciated, and they will examine their Store and its contents without delay. The sky-light over the salesroom will afford new attractions and assistance to the purchaser, and they can assure their friends and customers that they can furnish them with almost every article which can be called for in any establishment at moderate prices, such as will please the purchaser, and do justice to themselves.

They return to the community their thanks for their past liberal encouragement, and invite attention to the following articles:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Black Gros DeRhine Silks, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 34 inches,
" Fig'd Silks,
" Wat'd do.
Rich Pt'd Chameleon Silks,
Gros DeNaples "
Poult DeSoi "
Brocaded, Fig'd and plain Silks,
Plain, blue and wat'd do.
Plain, fig'd " white do.
Morcelline, Florence and Lutestring Silks.

Worsted Dress Goods.

Super French Merino, all shades,
English and German do.
Plaid French DeLaines,
Solid col'd, do.
Printed Muslin do.
Plaid Poplins,
Gala Plaids and pl'd Raw Silks,
Col'd Paramattas,
Plaid Valencians,
DeBege.

Mourning Dress Goods.

Bl'k Bombazine,
" Challey "
" Mouslin DeLaines,
" and wh't "
" Canton Cloths,
" Alpacca's,

Mantillas, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.

Silk velvet, Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas,
Cloth Cloaks and Talmas,
Tarletane and Cashmere Shawls,
" " Scarfs and Neck Ties,
Bl'k and Col'd Long Shawls,
" " Merino do.
Low Priced Blanket do.

Dress Trimmings.

Plain and Point'd Bl'k Velvet,
" " Col'd do.
Galloon Trimmings and Gimp,

Sack Flannels.

Ladies' and Children's Sack Flannel,
Worsted Sacks,
Rigaletts, Hoods, &c. &c.

Ribbons.

Neck, Sash, Bonnet, Taffeta and triming Ribbons,

Gloves.

Gents and Ladies' Kid Gloves,
" " Silk "
" " Buck "
" " Cashmere
Boys, Misses and Children "

Bonnets.

Ladies' Silk Bonnets,
" Mourning do.
" and Misses Straw do.

Lace Goods.—(a large assortment.)

Honiton, Maltese and Brussels Collars,
Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
French worked Collars,
" Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
Muslin Bands, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Hdkfs. from 12c to $25,00.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Bl'k and White Silk Hose,
" " Raw Silk do.
" White and Colored do.
Misses and Inf'ts wh't, col'd and strip'd Hose,
Gents. Bl'k, white and striped Hose,
Gents Bro and Blue and striped Hose,
Boy's Hose, (all colors.)

GENT'S. DEPARTMENT.

Bl'k and Col'd French Cloths,
" " Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Vestings, Silk and Worsted,
Cravats and French Neck Ties.

Servant's Wear.

Marlboro' and Gala Plaids,
Plaid and Solid Linseys,
Kerseys, &c. full assortment.

Blankets and Flannels.

10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 Bed Blankets,
Servant's do.
Crib, do.
Travelling do.
Silk and Worsted Flannels,
Welch do.
In fact all grades.

Groceries.

Stuart's Syrup, Family Molasses,
Java and Mocha, Rio and Laguria Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and tallow Candles,
Lime, Salt, and Flour,

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.

Gent's Common Pegged Boots,
" Water Proof do.
" Single and double sole Brogans,
" Lined Kip do.
" " Calf do.
" Patent Opera Shoes,
Ladies' Bl'k and Col'd City made Gaiters,
With and without Tips,
Children's Shoes.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, October 1, 1853. 91—

$100 REWARD.—A PROCLAMATION, BY *His Excellency*, David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one Duncan Johnson stands charged with the murder of one Burwell Connor, a colored man, in the County of Robeson; and whereas, it has been made to appear that the said Duncan Johnson has probably fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Duncan Johnson may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* for the apprehension and delivery of the said Duncan Johnson to the Sheriff of Robeson County.

Description.

Duncan Johnson is described as being about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, dark hair and eyes, and is slender built.

Given under my hand and the Great seal (SEAL.) of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.

Sam'l. F. Adams, Jr.
Private Secretary.

October 1, 1853. 92—4w.

☞ Fayetteville Carolinian will insert four times.

GOOD NEWS FOR DYSPEPTICS.—PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing disease will find it to their advantage to send enclosed *Five Dollars* to Wm. S. Lyon, Elan, Amherst County, Va., and get some Medicine that will cure them—if no cure is made, the money will be returned. Address, W. S. Lyon, Elan, Amherst County, Va., Sole Agent. All letters must be post-paid.

WM. S. LYON.

And for *One Dollar* I will send a receipt for making money, that any Clerk, Farmer, or Mechanic can follow without hindrance to business. Address, post-paid,

WM. S. LYON.

October 1, 1853. 91—3t.a.w.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an Election will be held at the School Houses, in the several Districts of Wake County, on the second Thursday of October next, for Committeemen for the said Districts.

E. H. JONES,
Chm'n Board of Sup'dents.

October 1, 1853. 91—1tw.

☞ Register copy 1 time, weekly.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post-Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Richd'o I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—8m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852.—OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
84—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half-gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.—A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SCOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 84—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia. (A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Joxes' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltese do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 18—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the mutual Life Insurance and embraces two distinct departments, viz: combination ance and Trust departments. This affords ordinary security, with-offers to Policy holders double the ordinary participation in the en-out destroying their right to a full participation in the profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in tire profits of the Company, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming,	Peter Adams,
General Agent.	*Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor,* Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street,* Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Guages, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Flyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
Gideon W. Haywood, Esq. Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CARE